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# CATALOG

# ABOUT NCJRS

Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. NCJRS now supports agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs and the National Institute of Corrections, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Office of National Drug Control Policy.

## **Office of Justice Programs (OJP)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>  
800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

## **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja>  
800-688-4252

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

## **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>  
800-732-3277

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

## **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>  
800-851-3420

The research, evaluation, and development bureau of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to develop knowledge that can help prevent and reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system.

## **Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>  
800-627-6872

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

## **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)**

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org>  
800-638-8736

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

OJP also consists of five program offices: Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and Violence Against Women Office (VAWO). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

## **National Institute of Corrections (NIC)**

<http://www.nicic.org>  
800-877-1461

An agency within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, NIC advances and shapes correctional practice and public policy by responding to the needs of corrections through assistance, collaboration, leadership, and training.

## **Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)**

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>  
800-421-6770

Since 1994, COPS has used funding opportunities and innovative problem-solving programs to help the Nation's law enforcement agencies implement a locally defined vision of community policing.

## **Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)**

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>  
800-666-3332

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

## **Accessing NCJRS Resources Electronically**

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

### **NCJRS World Wide Web**

The NCJRS World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

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To share your comments, concerns, and suggestions about NCJRS, send an e-mail to [tellncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:tellncjrs@ncjrs.org).

# HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. OJP, NIC, COPS, and ONDCP help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner. The *Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from NCJRS and other sources.

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The *Catalog* contains five sections:

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## Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* online order form at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog> or by mailing or faxing the order form at the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 22.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

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## ***Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection***

This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions. For availability and applicable fees, contact NCJRS. Publications designated as "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet.



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## **Corrections**

### **Jails in Indian Country, 2001**

*Todd D. Minton*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2002. 16 pp. NCJ 193400

*Available only electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/jic01.htm>.*

Presents findings from the 2001 Survey of Jails in Indian Country, an enumeration of the 68 confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The report presents data for each facility, including rated capacity, number of adults and juveniles held, number of persons under community supervision, peak population during June, number of admissions in the past 30 days, inmate characteristics (such as conviction status, DWI/DUI offense, and seriousness of offense), number of inmate deaths, facility crowding, and renovation and building plans.

### **Preventing Jail Crowding: A Practical Guide**

*Robert C. Cushman*  
*National Institute of Corrections*

2002. 16 pp. ACCN 196114

*Not available from NCJRS.* For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 016720. *Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2002/016720.pdf>.*

Discusses the sources of jail crowding, the dynamics that create changes in jail occupancy levels, and ways to reduce the inmate population in a crowded jail. This revised edition describes how a jail can set up a system to analyze the jail population by noting changes in admissions and lengths of stay, show how they combine, and explain why and how the jail population is rising and falling. The guide also offers policy choices based on analysis of the management of jail bed space.

## Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994

Patrick A. Langan and David J. Levin  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 16 pp. NCJ 193427

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/rpr94.htm>.

Reports on the rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration of former inmates who were tracked for 3 years after their release from prisons in 15 States in 1994. The former inmates represent two-thirds of all prisoners released in the United States that year. The report includes prisoner demographic characteristics (gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age), criminal record, types of offenses for which they were imprisoned, effects of length of stay in prison on likelihood of rearrest, and comparisons with a study of prisoners released in 1983. Within 3 years of their release in 1994, nearly 68 percent of the prisoners were rearrested for a new offense (almost exclusively a felony or a serious misdemeanor).

## Responding to Parole & Probation Violations: A Handbook to Guide Local Policy Development

National Institute of Corrections

2001. 112 pp. ACCN 196115

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 016858. Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2001/016858.pdf>.

Leads agency policy teams through a series of activities to help them develop their own set of violation policies. Built around the experiences of 29 jurisdictions, this NIC Handbook documents the processes they used to examine their violation practices and the subsequent work products that emerged. It presents an overview of critical issues to probation and parole violations and then addresses different aspects of each issue (e.g., collaboration, supervision, implementation, and outcomes). With the understanding that the violation process involves many parts of the criminal justice system, the handbook is directed at teams of local policymakers (e.g., criminal justice agencies, the local legislature, social service organizations, and the community).

## Technical Assistance, Information, and Training for Adult Corrections

National Institute of Corrections

2002. 152 pp. ACCN 190915

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 017853. Also available electronically at <http://nicic.org/pubs/servplan03/default.htm>.


Presents NICs' Adult Service Plan for fiscal year 2003, which began October 1, 2002. The NIC information, technical assistance, training programs, and cooperative agreements listed are designed for adult correctional practitioners working in all corrections disciplines in Federal, State, and local adult corrections agencies. Subjects of program offerings include leadership and management, helping agencies build capacity for training, addressing staff sexual misconduct, women offenders, new jail planning, educating local officials and the community, jail mental health services, and institutional culture. Information about international assistance, video-conferences, distance learning training, e-learning training, and partnership programs is also included.

## Training Programs for Juvenile Corrections Professionals

National Institute of Corrections and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2002. 69 pp. ACCN 190272

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 017730. Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/servplan03/juvenile/default.htm>.

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Describes the training programs, information services, and technical assistance available to juvenile corrections professionals from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Academy from June 1, 2002, to May 31, 2003. NIC and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention work with a nationwide training committee of juvenile correctional and detention leaders to identify training priorities and tailor programs to justice practitioners. Programs are offered in leadership and management, juvenile offender and facility management, and helping agencies enhance their training capacity.

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## Courts

### Prosecutors in State Courts, 2001

*Carol J. DeFrances*  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 193441

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/psc01.htm>.

Presents findings from the 2001 National Survey of Prosecutors, a survey of the 2,341 prosecutors' offices that tried felony cases in State courts of gen-

eral jurisdiction in 2001. Data examined in this BJS Bulletin include employment and budget information, the use of DNA evidence by prosecutors, experiences prosecuting computer-related crimes, and the extent to which prosecutors' offices involved the community. From 1990 to 2000, the average prosecutor's office experienced increases in staff size, budget for prosecutorial functions, and population served. Other survey data include special categories of felony offenses prosecuted, types of nonfelony cases handled, number of felony cases closed, number of felony convictions, number of juvenile cases proceeded against in criminal court, and work-related threats or assaults against staff.

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## Grants/Funding

### Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (Fiscal Year 2002)

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

2002. 8 pp. NCJ 195907

*Available only electronically at* <http://www.ncjrs.org/html/bja/edbyrne>.

Describes the BJA-administered Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program that awards grants to States for use by States and units of local government to improve the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. This BJA Program Brief provides information on eligibility, distribution of funds, and requirements and use of funds. A list of legislatively authorized program purposes and a table of State allocations for 2002 also are included.

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## Juvenile Justice

### Children Abducted by Family Members: National Estimates and Characteristics

*Heather Hammer, David Finkelhor, and Andrea J. Sedlak*  
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 196466

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#196466>.

Presents national estimates of children abducted by family members in 1999, their demographic characteristics, and the characteristics of perpetrators and episodes. This OJJDP Bulletin is part of a series summarizing findings from the second National

## Bureau of Justice Statistics

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**BJS**

Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART-2). Of the estimated 203,900 children who were victims of family abduction in 1999, 117,200 were classified as caretaker missing and 56,500 were reported as missing to law enforcement or other agencies. Younger children were at greatest risk of being abducted by a family member. Use of threats or physical force was uncommon. The Bulletin also discusses policy implications of the study's findings.

### **National Estimates of Missing Children: An Overview**

*Andrea J. Sedlak, David Finkelhor, Heather Hammer, and Dana J. Schultz*  
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 196465

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#196465>.

Delivers an overview of the second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART-2). First in a series summarizing NISMART-2 findings, this OJJDP Bulletin describes NISMART component surveys and estimating methodology and defines the types of missing child episodes studied: nonfamily abduction (including stereotypical kidnapping); family abduction; runaway/throwaway; missing involuntary, lost, or injured; and missing benign explanation. The Bulletin also presents national estimates for children classified as caretaker missing and those reported missing to law enforcement or other agencies, by type of episode and by child's age, gender, and race/ethnicity.

### **Nonfamily Abducted Children: National Estimates and Characteristics**

*David Finkelhor, Heather Hammer, and Andrea J. Sedlak*  
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2002. 16 pp. NCJ 196467

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#196467>.

Presents results from the initial analysis of nonfamily abduction data collected through the second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART-2). Of the estimated 58,200 nonfamily abductions of children that occurred between 1997 and 1999, more than 47,000 involved victims between 12 and 17 years of age and nearly half involved sexual

assault. This OJJDP Bulletin, one in a series on NISMART-2, also presents characteristics of victims, perpetrators, and episodes; discusses the results in the context of NISMART-1; and describes implications for prevention and intervention.

### **Runaway/Thrownaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics**

*Heather Hammer, David Finkelhor, and Andrea J. Sedlak*  
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 196469

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#196469>.

Contains findings from the second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART-2) on the incidence and characteristics of "runaway/throwaway" children—children who are gone from their homes either because they have run away or because they have been thrown out or abandoned by their caretakers. Part of OJJDP's NISMART-2 Bulletin series, this Bulletin reports that an estimated 1,739,800 youth experienced a runaway/throwaway episode in 1999. These youth, two-thirds of whom were ages 15–17, constituted nearly half of all youth reported missing that year and dwarfed the numbers who were reported missing because of family or nonfamily abduction or who were lost or injured.

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## **Law Enforcement**

### **Bringing Victims into Community Policing**

*Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, National Center for Victims of Crime, and the Police Foundation*

2002. 91 pp. ACCN 196146

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770).

Focuses on enhancing community policing by building stronger problem-solving relationships between crime victims and police. This COPS report highlights the importance of collaboration between victims and police and provides a policy blueprint for the prevention of and responses to repeat victimization based on the critical role of first responders. The report includes first response guides for three crime categories: domestic violence, residential burglary, and automobile theft.

## **Burglary of Single Family Houses**

*Deborah Lamm Weisel*

*Office of Community Oriented Policing Services*

2002. 76 pp. ACCN 196147

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). *Also available electronically at [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp\\_resources/guidebooks/e07021611.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp_resources/guidebooks/e07021611.pdf).*

Leads law enforcement professionals through a series of questions to help them analyze the problem of burglary of single-family homes on a local level. This COPS Guide, the 18th installment in the Problem-Oriented Guides for Police Series, reviews risk factors and emphasizes the important role that the community plays in prevention efforts. It also summarizes underlying factors of burglary, reviews possible responses to the problem, and examines what is known about burglary under certain conditions and from evaluative research and police practice.

## **Community Policing and “The New Immigrants”: Latinos in Chicago**

*Wesley G. Skogan, Lynn Steiner, Jill DuBois, J. Erik Gudell, and Aimee Fagan*  
*National Institute of Justice*

2002. 28 pp. NCJ 189908

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. *Also available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/189908.htm>.*

Focuses on the experiences and involvement of Chicago's burgeoning Latino population in the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), a citywide community policing initiative. This NIJ Research Report, the third in a series of four reports on community policing in Chicago, finds that involvement in community policing has been relatively modest among the city's Latinos and that they have reaped fewer benefits (e.g., declining crime rates and improving neighborhood conditions) than other segments of the city's diverse population. The Report also describes police efforts to integrate Latinos into the CAPS program and details Latinos' awareness and perceptions of CAPS.

## **A Law Enforcement Guide on International Parental Kidnapping**

*Fox Valley Technical College*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2002. 120 pp. NCJ 194639

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. *Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/missingsum.html#194639>.*

Provides guidance for local, State, and Federal law enforcement authorities who respond to international parental kidnapping cases. This OJJDP Report provides detailed information on the role of law enforcement in the prevention of and intervention in such cases, both in the United States and abroad. It describes Federal resources that may aid in investigating an international parental kidnapping case, criminal charging options, extradition procedures, child recovery mechanisms, and reunification and recovery strategies. The Report also addresses law enforcement liability concerns.

## **Mediating Citizen Complaints Against Police Officers: A Guide for Police and Community Leaders**

*Samuel Walker, Carol Archbold, and Leigh Herbst*  
*Office of Community Oriented Policing Services*

2002. 91 pp. ACCN 196148

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). *Also available electronically at [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp\\_resources/pubs\\_ppse/e04021486web.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp_resources/pubs_ppse/e04021486web.pdf).*

Addresses the implementation, expectations, and evaluation of mediation programs. The mediation process focuses on solving problems by understanding the conflict and the stakeholders involved, not on placing blame. Mediation programs have been successful in settling disputes, but implementing them can be difficult. This COPS Guide examines how to deal with implementation obstacles and how to overcome police and citizen resistance to a mediation program. It also reviews a successful mediation process for communities considering developing a mediation program. Such key issues as eligibility, cultural barriers, and creating a level playing field between the police and those involved in the conflict are discussed.

## **Misuse and Abuse of 911**

*Rana Sampson*

*Office of Community Oriented Policing Services*

2002. 54 pp. ACCN 195989

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). *Also available electronically at [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp\\_resources/guidebooks/e06021603web.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp_resources/guidebooks/e06021603web.pdf).*

Leads local law enforcement professionals through a series of questions to help them address and analyze the misuse and abuse of 911 calls. This COPS Guide, the 19th installment in the Problem-Oriented Guides for Police Series, summarizes responses to



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## **Child Protection**

- ◆ Model Court Practices in Abuse and Neglect Cases, 2000 (NCJ 180961)
- ◆ Online Safety for Children: A Primer for Parents and Teachers, 1999 (NCJ 178996)
- ◆ Protecting Children Online, 1998 (NCJ 170023)

## **Corrections**

- ◆ Conditions of Confinement, 1993 (NCJ 147531)
- ◆ Crowding in Juvenile Detention: A Problem-Solving Approach, 2000 (NCJ 182295)
- ◆ Effective Programs for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders, 1995 (NCJ 160947)
- ◆ Juvenile Boot Camps, 1996 (NCJ 160949)
- ◆ Mental Health Issues and Juvenile Justice, 2001 (NCJ 188036)

## **Courts**

- ◆ Balanced and Restorative Justice, 2001 (NCJ 188420)
- ◆ Employment and Training for Court-Involved Youth, 2001 (NCJ 186403)
- ◆ Has the Juvenile Court Outlived Its Usefulness? 1996 (NCJ 163929)
- ◆ Juveniles and the Criminal Justice System, 1998 (NCJ 173944)

## **Delinquency Prevention**

- ◆ Child Delinquency: Early Intervention and Prevention, 2000 (NCJ 185594)
- ◆ Communities Working Together, 1995 (NCJ 160946)
- ◆ Comprehensive Juvenile Justice in State Legislatures, 1998 (NCJ 169593)
- ◆ How Shall We Respond to the Dreams of Youth? 2000 (NCJ 182438)
- ◆ Mentoring for Youth in Schools and Communities, 1997 (NCJ 166376)

- ◆ What About Girls? Females and the Juvenile Justice System, 1999 (NCJ 176364)
- ◆ Youth-Oriented Community Policing, 1995 (NCJ 160948)
- ◆ Youth Out of the Education Mainstream, 1996 (NCJ 163386)

## **Gangs**

- ◆ Youth Gangs in America, 1997 (NCJ 164937)

## **School Safety**

- ◆ Promising Practices for Safe and Effective Schools, 1999 (NCJ 178908)
- ◆ White House Conference on School Safety: Causes and Prevention of Youth Violence, 1998 (NCJ 173399)

## **Substance Abuse**

- ◆ Combating Underage Drinking, 2000 (NCJ 184175)
- ◆ Juvenile Offenders and Drug Treatment: Promising Approaches, 1997 (NCJ 168617)
- ◆ Preventing Drug Abuse Among Youth, 1997 (NCJ 165583)

## **Violence and Victimization**

- ◆ Conflict Resolution for Youth: Programming for Schools, Youth-Serving Organizations, and Community and Juvenile Justice Settings, 1996 (NCJ 161416)
- ◆ Reducing Youth Gun Violence, 1996 (NCJ 162421)
- ◆ Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions, 1998 (NCJ 172860)

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such problems based on policing principles and new technological developments. Unintentional calls from wireless phones, misdials to 911, and intentional non-emergency calls are among the problems assessed. The Guide also describes measures that departments can take to evaluate response methods already in use.

### **National Institute of Justice 2001: Year in Review**

*National Institute of Justice*

2002. 44 pp. NCJ 195075

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/195075.htm>.

Looks back at the activities and publications sponsored by NIJ in 2001, as it continued a longstanding commitment to shape research in response to the needs of the criminal justice field. While this occurs through various means, the goal is always the same: Identify gaps in research knowledge and learn about the needs of criminal justice practitioners. This NIJ Year in Review presents various highlights of the year, including organizational information, financial data, awards, published products, and key conferences.

### **Police Departments in Large Cities, 1990–2000**

*Brian A. Reaves and Matthew J. Hickman  
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2002. 16 pp. NCJ 175703

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/pdlc00.htm>.

Describes trends from 1990 to 2000 among local police departments serving U.S. cities with 250,000 or more residents. Trends are explored on many topics, including numbers of sworn and civilian personnel and female and minority representation of sworn personnel, officer salaries, officer training and education requirements, operating budgets, crime rates per Uniform Crime Reports, computers and information systems, types of equipment used, type and number of vehicles, and types of special units. For example, the study found that representation of Hispanics among officers increased from 9 to 14 percent, of blacks from 18 to 20 percent, and of women from 12 to 16 percent. The percentage of departments using bicycle patrols rose dramatically, from 39 to 98 percent.

### **Taking Stock: Community Policing in Chicago**

*Wesley G. Skogan, Lynn Steiner, Jill DuBois, J. Erik Gudell, and Aimee Fagan  
National Institute of Justice*

2002. 38 pp. NCJ 189909

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/189909.htm>.

Details some of the changes in Chicago's neighborhoods since the April 1995 citywide implementation of the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), a community policing initiative designed to improve police effectiveness by identifying and prioritizing problems and working with the community to solve the problems. This NIJ Research Report, the final in a series of four reports on community policing in Chicago, reviews the varying degrees of success of CAPS' features and offers insight into launching and maintaining a community policing initiative. It also identifies the challenges that CAPS continues to face and describes new initiatives introduced by the city as community policing enters the new millennium.

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## **Victims**

### **Civil Legal Remedies for Victims of Crime**

*National Center for Victims of Crime  
Office for Victims of Crime*

2002. 16 pp. NCJ 172876

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/bulletins/clrvc2002/welcome.html>.

Provides victims with information on potential relief through the civil justice system and attempts to equip victim service providers with information that will help them more effectively respond to the needs of victims. This OVC Bulletin discusses various new topics not covered in versions published in 1992 and 1993, including the Violence Against Women Act and related case law, civil remedies for stalking victims, terrorism and related legislation and case law, tort reform and its impact on civil remedies, privacy and confidentiality issues, issues of referral liability, and recently legislated civil remedies. The Bulletin also addresses high-profile civil litigation and the expanding practice of third-party litigation.

# NCJRS

## SHARING INFORMATION FOR 30 YEARS

It may not seem unusual today, but in 1972, when the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) started a project to make criminal justice information available to the public, the endeavor was considered a bold one: The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) was one of the first federally funded information clearinghouses. NIJ continues to direct the efforts of NCJRS on behalf of 15 other agencies, including those within the Office of Justice Programs, the National Institute of Corrections, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

During the past three decades, the field of criminal justice has changed considerably, but NCJRS's mission—to make our communities safer by bringing together the government and the field to improve justice policy and practice—has remained constant.

### Unlimited Access to Resources

NCJRS's extensive reference and referral services are available to answer questions about crime- and justice-related research, policy, and practice. NCJRS staff can provide statistics, offer referrals, discuss publications, compile information packages, search for additional resources, and provide other technical assistance, all of which can be tailored to your particular information needs.

The easiest way to access NCJRS is to visit its Web site (<http://www.ncjrs.org>), where "What's New" and "In the Spotlight" showcase recent publications and topical issues. From the NCJRS home page, an assortment of valuable tools and services are only a mouse-click away:

- ◆ **Full-text publications** of more than 2,000 titles are searchable and can be downloaded or read online.

- ◆ **The NCJRS Abstracts Database** contains more than 170,000 summaries of publications, reports, articles, and audiovisual products. Each abstract provides a 100- to 200-word summary and lists the sponsoring agency, purchasing address, and journal citation and links to full text, if available.
- ◆ **NCJRS's online store** is open 24/7. Browse the inventory; order products; and search for items by title, keyword, or item number. Click on "What's Hot" to see the most frequently requested publications. To make shopping faster, set up a personal account that stores your shipping address and other information.
- ◆ **Discover grants and funding opportunities** currently available from OJP and other Federal agencies by visiting the "Grants and Funding" section of the Web site. Link to other resources, such as *Federal Business Opportunities* and the *Federal Register*, to learn about the types of funding (including formula and discretionary) most often available for State, local, and private agencies and organizations.
- ◆ **Visit the NCJRS online calendar of events** to learn about upcoming regional and national conferences, training and technical assistance workshops, seminars, and other events.
- ◆ **Information about and resources from other agencies** also are available from NCJRS. Select links to NCJRS sponsoring agencies or lists of links organized by subject area.

### Resources for Upcoming Conferences

In addition to promoting conferences through its Calendar of Events, NCJRS annually exhibits at more than 400 events, provides publications

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**"During these past 30 years, I've come to professionally rely upon NCJRS to be my authoritative source for cutting-edge criminal justice information."**

—Prosecuting  
Attorney  
Kalamazoo, MI

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# A Perspective From the Field

## An Interview With Art Wallenstein, Director of the Montgomery County Department of Correction and Rehabilitation

"I have found the JUSTINFO subscription service invaluable, not only in the timeliness of its notifications but also because of the superb quality of the documentation produced by DOJ and its associated agencies."

—Professor  
Loyola Marymount  
University  
Los Angeles, CA

Art Wallenstein, Director of the Montgomery County, Maryland, Department of Correction and Rehabilitation, recently talked to NCJRS staff about how he has used NCJRS over the years. Before coming to Montgomery County, Wallenstein was the director of the King County Department of Adult Correction in Seattle, Washington, and the director of the Bucks County Department of Corrections in Pennsylvania. Below is an excerpt from his interview with NCJRS.

**NCJRS:** Mr. Wallenstein, when did you start using NCJRS?

**Art Wallenstein (AW):** I have used NCJRS materials significantly since I became a warden in Bucks County in 1977.

**NCJRS:** What first impressed you about NCJRS?

**AW:** You brought the literature to professionals. It was no longer just the academic side; it was the practical side. NCJRS brought the research, the scripted material, and the analytical material down to the shop floor.

**NCJRS:** How often do you use NCJRS materials, and in what ways do you use them?

**AW:** I use your materials all the time. I've referenced materials in planning a new jail, staff training, healthcare accreditation, court decisions, correctional administration, substance abuse, mental health, and records management. [NCJRS offers] access to the best work in the field.

**NCJRS:** What do you see as NCJRS's greatest strengths?

**AW:** NCJRS has always been there. Whatever is current is there. Because of NCJRS, no one can argue . . . that they don't know what state-of-the-art and cutting-edge practices are available. [NCJRS] allows you to stay in touch with major developments in the field of criminal justice.

**NCJRS:** In what areas do you think NCJRS could improve?

**AW:** I think one area NCJRS could expand upon is linkage to Western European criminal justice sites. I would like to see NCJRS become more global. There is especially good material in Europe. They are doing a lot of the same kind of work . . . and are further along in certain practices.

### NCJRS: From 1972 to 2002

Thirty years ago, researchers, policymakers, and practitioners had to read microfiche, make long-distance telephone calls, and wait at least a week to receive database search results. Today, professionals in the field can receive information and assistance almost instantaneously.

NCJRS established  
**1972**

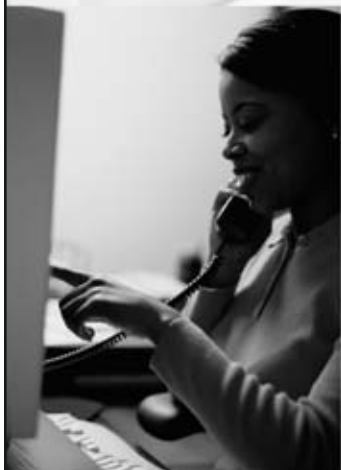
Toll-free telephone number introduced  
**1980**

**1979**

The first NCJRS serial publication, SNI (Selective Notification of Information), was produced



# A Call for Feedback



**In response to recent changes to the online Abstracts Database, John Myrtle, Principal Librarian, Australian Institute of Criminology, wrote, "They are a big improvement and will be warmly received by information professionals and the wider criminal justice community." These changes came about because of feedback from you and your colleagues.**

Tell us about your experiences with NCJRS:

- How did you learn about NCJRS?
- How long have you worked with NCJRS?
- What NCJRS resources you have used and how have they helped with your research, policymaking, and practice?
- What new services or refinements do you suggest?
- How do you describe NCJRS to your colleagues?

**Send your comments, feedback, and descriptions to [cbissell@ncjrs.org](mailto:cbissell@ncjrs.org).**

for display and distribution, and conducts presentations about NCJRS, online services and resources, and specific justice issues.

## Join NCJRS—It's Free

Joining the NCJRS network helps you stay informed. Register online at <http://www.ncjrs.org> (click on "Register with NCJRS") or request a print copy of the registration form. When you register, indicate your areas of interest so NCJRS can send you notifications about what's new in the areas you specify.

NCJRS also sponsors the Criminal Justice Editors' Group (CJEG), a network of editors in the criminal justice field. Agencies and organizations that publish newsletters, magazines, bulletins, or other publications can join CJEG. NCJRS regularly shares information with group members, who share it in turn with their respective readerships.

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**"NCJRS is a wonderful way to stay connected to . . . innovative ideas, issues, and resources in [the field of] criminal justice. NCJRS opens up . . . options and tools that help us make a difference."**

—Deputy Probation Officer  
Mt. Vernon, IN

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**1988**  
Electronic bulletin board  
established

Web site launched  
**1995**

**1997**  
Abstracts  
Database put online

Automated  
calendar of events  
went live  
**1999**

**2001**  
Online  
ordering service  
introduced

# NCJRS @ A GLANCE

Assistance, publications, and more information about NCJRS



## National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)

P.O. Box 6000

Rockville, MD 20849-6000

800-851-3420 ♦ <http://www.ncjrs.org>

## E-mail Addresses

For assistance about criminal justice issues ♦

[askncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:askncjrs@ncjrs.org)

For comments and feedback about criminal and juvenile justice issues ♦ [tellncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:tellncjrs@ncjrs.org)

## Fax Numbers

For publication orders that include title and publication (NCJ) number ♦ 410-792-4358

For other assistance ♦ 301-519-5212

## Sponsoring Agencies

### Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

800-851-3420 ♦ <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>

#### Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

800-688-4252 ♦ <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja>

#### Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

800-732-3277 ♦ <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>

#### National Institute of Corrections (NIC)\*

800-877-1461 ♦ <http://www.nicic.org>

#### National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

800-851-3420 ♦ <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>

#### Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

800-627-6872 ♦ <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>

#### Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)\*

800-421-6770 ♦ <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>

#### Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

800-638-8736 ♦ <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org>

#### Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

800-666-3332 ♦ <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>

## 800 Number Menu Options

Voice menu options are offered when calling the 800 numbers. Listen carefully for options, including these:

- ♦ **Using fax-on-demand services.** Several of the 800 numbers offer an option to have publications (e.g., Fact Sheets, short Bulletins, and funding notices) and applications faxed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Listen for instructions after selecting the appropriate option.
- ♦ **Ordering publications by title or publication number and asking questions about publications; specific issues related to criminal justice, juvenile justice, or drug policy; or NCJRS and its sponsoring agencies.** Staff are available from 8:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. eastern time (8:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. for ONDCP's Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse), Monday through Friday, to take requests for publications for which you know the title or publication (NCJ) number and to respond to questions and provide assistance.
- ♦ **Learning about special events**, including conferences and specific crime incidents.
- ♦ **Using TTY services** for the hearing impaired. Call toll free 877-712-9279; in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, call 301-947-8374.

## Join the Information Network

Register online to receive the *NCJRS Catalog*, JUSTINFO, and e-mail notification about other products and services:

- ♦ Go to <http://www.puborder.ncjrs.org/register>.
- ♦ Follow a few easy steps to determine whether you are already a member of the NCJRS network.
- ♦ Create or update your customized "interest profile."

## Visit Us

### NCJRS Research and Information Center

2277 Research Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20850 ♦

301-519-5063 (Call between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, to set up an appointment.)



**Your Information  
Partner Since 1972**



**Note:** For requests and correspondence sent via mail, fax, or e-mail, please include your contact information: name, shipping address, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address.

\*These agencies operate customer service centers separate from NCJRS.

# JUSTICE IN THE JOURNALS

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies, the National Institute of Corrections, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

## Journal of Interpersonal Violence

Volume 17, Number 6, June 2002

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from* Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (800-499-9774). Annual subscriptions: \$150 individual, \$605 institutional. Add \$48 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Risky Behaviors Associated With Interpersonal Victimization: Comparison Based on Type, Number,

and Characteristics of Assault Incidents" by Joanne L. Davis, Amy M. Combs-Lane, and Thomas L. Jackson (pp. 611-629). Examines the association between risk-taking behaviors, such as substance abuse and risky sexual activity, and lifetime interpersonal victimization in a sample of 310 female university students. The study investigated the number of experiences (single versus multiple), type of victimization (physical or sexual), and characteristics of assault (relationship to assailant). In general, the study found that interpersonal victimization was related to increased sexual risk taking and substance use. Multiple incidents of victimization, both across and within a type of assault, were more strongly related to risk taking than were single incidents or a single type of assault. In the regression analysis, sexual assault was most strongly associated with risky behaviors, regardless of the number of incidents or the combination of sexual and physical incidents. This finding suggests that the "more is worse" notion does not sufficiently explain the complex relationships among interpersonal victimization and risk-taking behavior. Experiencing sexual assault in both childhood and adulthood, assault by a friend or acquaintance, and assault by multiple perpetrators were all associated with increased involvement in risky behavior.

## Violence and Victims

Volume 16, Number 3, 2001

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from* Springer Publishing Company, Inc., 536 Broadway, New York, NY 10012 (212-431-4370). Annual subscriptions: \$72 individual, \$148 institutional. Add \$22/individual and \$21/institutional for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Interpersonal and Systematic Aspects of Emotional Abuse at Work: The Target's Perspective" by Loreleigh Keashly (pp. 233-268). Analyzes experiences of emotional abuse based on interviews with individuals who have identified themselves as having problems with a boss, coworker, or subordinate. Behaviors were defined as abusive when they were repetitive, resulted in harm or injury to the target, and were experienced as a lack of recognition of the individual's integrity. Results showed that abusive behavior was predominantly verbal and non-physical, as well as active and direct. Actor intent was not as central in defining experiences as abusive as other elements were (e.g., pattern of behavior, degree of negative effects, and relative power

Office for Victims of Crime

## Not Just Another Victim

*First Response to Victims of Crime Who Have a Disability* (NCJ 195500) aims to increase the capacity of law enforcement officials to respond sensitively and effectively to the special needs of crime victims with disabilities.

This OVC Handbook offers guidance and tips on approaching and interacting with victims who have Alzheimer's disease, mental illness, or mental retardation or who are blind, visually impaired, deaf, or hard of hearing. The concise, user-friendly reference tool may be of significant use for dispatchers, who often provide the first response to crime victims.

Printed copies are available free from NCJRS. See the ordering options on page 22 of this *Catalog* or view it on the Web at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/firstrep/2002/welcome.html>.



Office for Victims of Crime  
**OVC**

differential). Responses by the organization also were critical in respondents' labeling behavior as abusive. Respondents viewed their work as a source of achievement and self-esteem and expected the workplace to be supportive of and challenging for their development.

"High School Students' Responses to Dating Aggression" by Jennifer M. Watson, Michele Cascardi, Sarah Avery-Leaf, and K. Daniel O'Leary (pp. 339-348). Identifies high school students' actions in response to physical aggression in their dating relationships using a sample of 476 New York high school students. A subsample of 183 students reported that they had experienced at least one episode of physical aggression in a relationship and on average students

engaged in two help-seeking actions, with females reporting more actions than males. The dating aggression illustrated in this study was shown to be bidirectional, as those who reported that they were victims of dating aggression often reported that they also perpetrated dating aggression. The most common responses to physical aggression in a dating relationship were aggressive action, such as fighting back, informal help seeking, breakup or threatened breakup, doing nothing (males), and crying (females). Females were more likely than males to fight back and to break up. Race had little effect on student actions. Students indicated that they would be more likely to respond physically to aggression in the future. —◆



**COPS**  
COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## School can be rough...



New Problem Oriented Policing (POP) Guides are available from COPS. The POP Guides present law enforcement officials with problem-specific questions that help identify potential factors and underlying causes of specific problems, identify known responses to each problem, and provide potential measures to assess the effectiveness of problem-solving efforts.

The latest additions to the series are—

- ✓ *Bullying in Schools*
- ✓ *Acquaintance Rape*

These and other COPS publications are available by calling 800-421-6770 or by visiting COPS on the Web at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

## COPS can help you make it safe.



U.S. Department of Justice Response Center: 800-421-6770

[www.cops.usdoj.gov](http://www.cops.usdoj.gov)



# SPOTLIGHT ON . . .

## Community Safety

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Information in this section does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. Products listed with a BC, FS, or NCJ number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at [www.ncjrs.org/puborder](http://www.ncjrs.org/puborder). Please be sure to indicate the product title and number. Electronic availability is indicated, if applicable.

### ***Community Safety: Striving for Peace of Mind***

The safety of residential and commercial neighborhoods is no longer the sole responsibility of the police. Community members worldwide are uniting with law enforcement, court, and corrections officials; community organizations; and local civic groups and business owners to identify and remove sources of crime, drugs, and juvenile delinquency from their neighborhoods.

Community safety initiatives strive for two outcomes: lowering current crime rates and deterring future crime in neighborhoods. Achieving such goals draws from the entire justice system, for example:

- Through community policing, police departments work actively with their communities to promote and support strategies that emphasize problem-solving techniques and crime prevention. For community policing initiatives to be successful, community members have to know about the program, be concerned about the problems being addressed, and be willing to participate and show support.
- Neighborhood-based programs are aimed at removing opportunities for people to commit crime rather than attempting to change an offender or an offender's motivation. Often supported by police but run by citizens, these programs teach residents to help themselves by identifying and reporting suspicious activity in their neighborhoods and provide a way for citizens to give back to their neighborhood by working together to improve the quality of life.
- Community courts view communities as victims, focusing more on mending the community than on processing cases. Because these courts are designed to respond to specific concerns of individual neighborhoods, they handle a broad range of matters, including juvenile delinquency and housing code violations. Community courts often offer a more effective response to low-level crimes than traditional courts. This outlook assures police that arrests of low-level offenders will benefit society and assures community members that action will be taken when they report minor offenses.
- Community corrections partners citizens with the justice system throughout the offender sentencing and release stages. Through community courts, citizens can get involved with sentencing decisions, reintegrating ex-offenders into society, and supervision and aftercare programs.

Developing and sustaining these partnerships requires commitment from residents and strong local leadership from government officials and criminal justice personnel.

The following list of publications and Web-based resources help provide a basic foundation of knowledge in community safety through research and program evaluations:

- For criminal justice professionals, this spotlight highlights resources for community policing, crime mapping, public involvement with police, prisoner reentry, and community-based aftercare.
- For neighborhood citizens, this spotlight provides information on community assessment centers, neighborhood watch programs, community justice, and citizen involvement with law enforcement.
- For community officials, this spotlight provides information on the role of local government in community safety, community justice, community policing, and community corrections.

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## **Publications**

### ***Community Corrections***

#### **Implementation of the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Program (NCJ 181464)**

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/correctionsum.html#181464>.

Assesses OJJDP's Intensive Aftercare Program—a model that seeks to reduce recidivism among high-risk juvenile parolees by providing a continuum of supervision and services during institutionalization and after release—and factors that lead to and impede its success.

#### **Rethinking Probation: Community Supervision, Community Safety (NCJ 178236)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/probation/rethink.pdf>.

Presents an OJP-sponsored discussion from December 1998 on the future of probation, parole, and community corrections.

#### **What Future for “Public Safety” and “Restorative Justice” in Community Corrections? (NCJ 187773)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/187773.htm>.

Examines the future of public safety and restorative justice and their relative merits and ability to coexist.

#### **When Prisoners Return to the Community: Political, Economic, and Social Consequences (NCJ 184253)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/184253.htm>.

Focuses on the effects that recycling parolees in and out of families and communities has on society, for example, community cohesion versus social disorganization, work and economic well-being, family matters, mental and physical health, political alienation, and housing and homelessness.

### ***Community Crime Prevention***

#### **The Community Assessment Center Concept (NCJ 178942)**

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinqsum.html#178942>.

Describes the Community Assessment Center strategy, an approach designed to improve communication, collaboration, and cross-system services to divert juveniles from careers in crime.

#### **Comprehensive Communities Program: Program Account (NCJ 184955)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/184955.pdf>.

Describes the principles and critical elements of the Comprehensive Communities Program and shares the findings and experiences of jurisdictions that have participated in the program for the benefit of other jurisdictions interested in implementing similar strategies.

#### **Comprehensive Communities Program: Promising Approaches (NCJ 184956)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/184956.pdf>.

Details the planning, sustainment, and support strategies aimed at solving crime prevention and control problems on behalf of the Comprehensive Communities Program.

#### **Comprehensive Communities Program: A Unique Way to Reduce Crime and Enhance Public Safety (FS 000267)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/fs000267.pdf>.

Focuses on the Comprehensive Communities Program, a framework for collaboration among community residents, government agencies, and private organizations to improve the quality of life in a community.

#### **Evaluating a Weed and Seed Strategy (NCJ 191723)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/eows/pdf/txt/wsmononew.pdf>.

Provides a brief, step-by-step approach to a comprehensive evaluation of a local Weed and Seed program.

#### **National Training and Information Center: Empowering Communities to Fight Crime (NCJ 182903)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/182903.pdf>.

Describes the activities of the National Training and Information Center (NTIC), a group who provides grassroots organizations with the training, technical assistance, and funding needed to combat crime, violence, and illicit drugs.

## **The Role of Local Government in Community Safety (NCJ 184218)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/184218.pdf>.

Presents information drawn from North America, Europe, Africa, and Australasia regarding ways in which public officials have used their authority to foster safer, healthier communities.

## **Community Justice**

### **Community Courts: An Evolving Model (NCJ 183452)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/183452.pdf>.

Examines the community court movement by providing a snapshot of early courts and exploring issues in their development.

# **Mapping the Way to Better Victim Services**

**F**or years, geographic information systems (GIS) have allowed law enforcement officials to sort, organize, analyze, and disseminate data more effectively and efficiently. Now, that same technology is being applied in the field of victim services.

*Using Geographic Information Systems To Map Crime Victim Services: A Guide for State Victims of Crime Act Administrators and Victim Service Providers (NCJ 191877)* examines how crime mapping technologies are being used to develop strategic program and financial plans for maintaining and developing victim services. For example, GIS technology can analyze the types of crime by location, victim population groups served and underserved, and the locations and service areas of victim service organizations. This information can help determine the availability of basic services and the sufficiency of services for specialized groups in a particular area.

Office for Victims of Crime

**OVC**

**NIJ**

This document, cosponsored by OVC and NIJ, will be available free from NCJRS by the end of 2002. See the ordering options on page 22 or the order form in the back of this *Catalog*.

### **Community Justice in Rural America: Four Examples and Four Futures (NCJ 182437)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/182437.pdf>.

Analyzes how community justice grows in response to the needs it serves in small towns and rural areas.

### **Community Prosecution in Washington, D.C.: The U.S. Attorney's Fifth District Pilot Project (NCJ 186274)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/186274.htm>.

Describes the origin and operation of the community prosecution pilot project in the District of Columbia and provides case studies of how community prosecution contributed to crime control in two neighborhoods.

### **Responding to the Community: Principles for Planning and Creating a Community Court (NCJ 185986)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/185986.pdf>.

Offers common principles for future planning for community courts based on a case study of the Midtown Community Court in New York City.

### **Toward the Ideal of Community Justice (NCJ 184448)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000245f.pdf>.

Defines community justice and examines the roles of the stakeholders involved: the criminal justice system, victims, offenders, and the community.

## **Community Policing**

### **Community-Oriented Investigation at the North Miami Beach Police Department (NCJ 185367)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/185367.pdf>.

Reviews the evolution of the North Miami Beach Police Department's community-oriented policing initiative, which emphasizes neighborhood-based assignments, proactive crime prevention strategies, and the development of detectives' problem-solving skills.

### **The COPS Collaboration Toolkit: How to Build, Fix, and Sustain Productive Partnerships**

Available electronically at [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/cp\\_resources/pubs\\_ppse/default.htm#Collaboration\\_Toolkit](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/cp_resources/pubs_ppse/default.htm#Collaboration_Toolkit).

Outlines the components of successful community-based collaborations, and details effective action steps and practical exercises for achieving a shared vision between law enforcement and their community partners (e.g., community-based organizations, educators, youth, government officials, and so forth).

### **Distressed Neighborhoods: Helping Communities Help Themselves**

Available electronically at [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/fact\\_sheets/fs\\_dn\\_002.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/fact_sheets/fs_dn_002.pdf).

Discusses the Distressed Neighborhoods Pilot Project, a COPS-sponsored initiative that brings community policing to neighborhoods that suffer from unemployment, poverty, and other conditions that make the fight against crime more difficult.

### **National Night Out: Building Police and Community Partnerships To Prevent Crime (NCJ 180775)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/180775.pdf>.

Presents real-life experiences of National Night Out, a BJA-funded program that builds partnerships between the police and the community through such local events as block parties, cookouts, parades, contests, youth activities, and seminars.

### **The Problem-Oriented Guides for Police Series**

Available electronically at [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/cp\\_resources/pubs\\_ppse/default.htm#Guide\\_series](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/cp_resources/pubs_ppse/default.htm#Guide_series).

Consists of 19 problem-oriented guidebooks and a companion guidebook to assessing and measuring response strategies to a variety of problems that can plague communities.

### **Problem-Solving Tips: A Guide to Reducing Crime and Disorder Through Problem-Solving Partnerships**

Available electronically at [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp\\_resources/pubs\\_ppse/e05021544.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp_resources/pubs_ppse/e05021544.pdf).

Contains insights from law enforcement officers on every stage of implementing a collaborative, problem-solving approach with community members.



## **Public Involvement: Community Policing in Chicago (NCJ 179557)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/179557.htm>.

Summarizes key features of citizen involvement (including awareness and participation) in the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) and examines the extent to which CAPS has helped form partnerships between the police and community.

## **Crime Mapping**

### **Crime Mapping and Analysis by Community Organizations in Hartford, Connecticut (NCJ 185333)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/185333.htm>.

Assesses Hartford, Connecticut's Neighborhood Problem Solving system, a computer-based mapping and crime program aimed at putting mapping technologies in the hands of neighborhood-based crime prevention organizations.

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## **Web-Based Resources**

### **Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/eows>

Operation Weed and Seed is a strategy that seeks to prevent, control, and reduce violent crime, drug abuse, and gang activity in targeted high-crime neighborhoods across the country. Weed and Seed sites range in size from several neighborhood blocks to 15 square miles. The strategy involves a two-pronged approach: law enforcement agencies and prosecutors cooperate in "weeding out" criminals who participate in violent crime and drug abuse, attempting to prevent their return to the targeted area; and "seeding" brings human services to the area, encompassing prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood revitalization. A community-oriented policing component bridges weeding and seeding strategies. Officers obtain helpful information from area residents for weeding efforts and provide residents with information about community revitalization and seeding resources.

### **National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC)**

<http://www.ncpc.org>

NCPC is a nonprofit educational organization aimed at enabling neighborhood residents to create safer and more caring communities by addressing the causes of crime and violence and reducing the

opportunities for crime to occur. Through NCPC's Web site, community members and local government officials can browse through snapshots of strategies being used to reduce crime across the United States. The site also has resources about neighborhood watch programs; information for teens and children on their role in preventing crime; and links to public service announcements, training tools, and publications.

### **Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)**

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>

Since 1994, COPS has been the driving force behind a locally defined vision of community policing for two-thirds (approximately 12,400) of the Nation's law enforcement agencies. More than \$7.5 billion has been invested in this effort. Funding from COPS has helped the Nation's crime rate reach a 25-year low. For example, COPS funds a network of Regional Community Policing Institutes (RCPIs). These organizations have trained more than 154,000 officers, community members, and government leaders with COPS assistance. The Community Policing Consortium, a partnership of five leading police organizations in the United States, also receives funding from COPS. Through the Consortium, an additional 10,000 officers and citizens have received community policing training and more than 1,000 police agencies have received technical assistance. Not only does COPS provide grants for police officers (e.g., Universal Hiring Program and COPS MORE), but they also fund other problem-solving approaches, including COPS In Schools, methamphetamine programs, and tribal resource programs.

### **Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)**

<http://www.psn.gov>

PSN is a national network committed to reducing gun crime in America by creating networks among existing local programs that target gun crime and providing those programs with the necessary tools to be successful. The effectiveness of PSN lies in the ability of Federal, State, and local agencies to cooperate in a unified offensive that is led by the U.S. Attorneys in each of America's 94 Federal judicial districts. The initiative does not mandate a one-size-fits-all approach that supplants effective strategies already in place in each district. Instead, five essential elements—partnership, strategic planning, training, community outreach and public awareness, and accountability—are tailored to the needs and gun violence problems specific to each district.

Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to [tellncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:tellncjrs@ncjrs.org).

# GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

## Final Technical Reports

*Combating Gun Violence: An In-Depth Look at Richmond's Project Exile* by The American Prosecutors Research Institute. NCJ 193978. Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2001. 18 pp. Grant number: 2001-GP-CX-K050.

Provides a comprehensive overview of Project Exile, a plan that supplements local law enforcement efforts by prosecuting selected gun offenders under applicable Federal law and deters potential gun offenders through massive, targeted public awareness campaigns. This report presents background information on and describes benefits of three components of the program: Prosecution under Federal criminal statutes; partnership among local, State, and Federal stakeholders; and outreach to the community and the media. The report also describes legal and judicial challenges experienced during implementation, as well as accountability and keys to success.

*COPS: Innovations in Policing in American Heartlands* by Marcia R. Chaiken. NCJ 194604. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 99 pp. Grant number: 95-IJ-CX-0047.

Describes changes in community-oriented policing in eight law enforcement agencies (four small- to

medium-size police departments and four sheriff's offices) during the late 1990s. The report is organized around five stages of departmental focus and priorities: Handling demands made by individuals, reducing high rates of crimes and misdemeanors in specific neighborhoods, coordinating with community groups, collaborating across agencies and communitywide for long-term programs, and using integrated community-based approaches to engineer more productive and economically sound neighborhoods. The report concludes that there is no one way to implement community policing, and approaches can be as diverse as the communities in which they are implemented and as the teams of officers, agencies, and community members involved.

*The Victim's Role in Offender Reentry: A Community Response Manual* by Anne K. Seymour. NCJ 194061. Office for Victims of Crime, 2001. 104 pp. Grant number: 96-VF-GX-K001.

Offers practical suggestions on how reentry partners can become involved in assisting victims whose offenders are released, or are preparing to be released, back into the community. This Handbook emphasizes the role of the community by discussing how community members can assist victims by offering support, advocacy, liaison services, and public awareness. It also examines the role of the community in implementing victims' core rights in the offender reentry process (notification, protection, victim impact, and restitution) and describes promising practices. —◆

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**MATERIALS AVAILABLE FREE****Corrections**

- ☐ 01 **NCJ 193427.** Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994 (BJS). See p. 5.

**Courts**

- ☐ 02 **NCJ 193441.** Prosecutors in State Courts, 2001 (BJS). See p. 6.

**Juvenile Justice**

- ☐ 03 **NCJ 196466.** Children Abducted by Family Members: National Estimates and Characteristics (OJJDP). See p. 6.
- ☐ 04 **NCJ 196465.** National Estimates of Missing Children: An Overview (OJJDP). See p. 7.
- ☐ 05 **NCJ 196467.** Nonfamily Abducted Children: National Estimates and Characteristics (OJJDP). See p. 7.

- ☐ 06 **NCJ 196469.** Runaway/Thrunaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics (OJJDP). See p. 7.

**Law Enforcement**

- ☐ 07 **NCJ 189908.** Community Policing and "The New Immigrants": Latinos in Chicago (NIJ). See p. 8.
- ☐ 08 **NCJ 194639.** A Law Enforcement Guide on International Parental Kidnapping (OJJDP). See p. 8.
- ☐ 09 **NCJ 195075.** National Institute of Justice 2001: Year in Review (NIJ). See p. 10.
- ☐ 10 **NCJ 175703.** Police Departments in Large Cities, 1990-2000 (BJS). See p. 10.
- ☐ 11 **NCJ 189909.** Taking Stock: Community Policing in Chicago (NIJ). See p. 10.

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**Victims**

- ☐ **12 NCJ 172876.** Civil Legal Remedies for Victims of Crime (OVC). See p. 10.
- ☐ **13 NCJ 195500.** First Response to Victims of Crime Who Have a Disability (OVC). See p. 15.
- ☐ **14 NCJ 191877.** Using Geographic Information Systems To Map Crime Victim Services: A Guide for State Victims of Crime Act Administrators and Victim Service Providers (OVC/NIJ). See p. 19.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS AVAILABLE**

- ☐ **15 NCJ 191914.** Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1994–2000 Annual Editions (CD-ROM) (BJS). U.S. \$9; Canada and other countries \$39. See p. 6.

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